


Immunofluorescence, Sirius red staining, and intensity quantitations

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Phagocytosis of Wnt inhibitor SFRP4 by late wound macrophages drives chronic Wnt activity for fibrotic skin healing

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Related files

 bio-protocol SciAdvsl.docx



How to cite: (Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used)

1. Gay, D. , Romeo, p. and Gay, D. (2021). Immunofluorescence, Sirius red staining, and intensity quantitations. Bio-protocol Preprint. bio-protocol.org/prep1092.
2. Gay, D., Ghinatti, G., Guerrero-Juarez, C. F., Ferrer, R. A., Ferri, F., Lim, C. H., Murakami, S., Gault, N., Barroca, V., Rombeau, I., Mauffrey, P., Irbah, L., Treffeisen, E., Franz, S., Boissonnas, A., Combadière, C., Ito, M., Plikus, M. V. and Romeo, P.(2020). Phagocytosis of Wnt inhibitor SFRP4 by late wound macrophages drives chronic Wnt activity for fibrotic skin healing . Science Advances 6(12). DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.aay3704](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aay3704)

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